



Holland Decides to Surrender Ex-Kaiser to Allies; Navy Planes Reach Trepassey for 'Hop' to Europe; Victory Loan Oversubscribed by at Least a Billion

NC-3 Arrives After Mishap To Propeller

Compelled to Return for Repairs, Reaches Goal Only 4 Hours Behind Rival; Fliers Fight Gale

Trip Made at 74 Miles an Hour

Big Jump of 1,200 Miles to Azores Is Scheduled To Be Made Next Week

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 10.—The American naval seaplane NC-1 and NC-3 were moored to-night in Trepassey Bay, the "jumping off" point of the long transatlantic flight, having completed the second leg of the coastal journey from Rockaway Beach, N. Y., with a 450 mile flight from Halifax.

The NC-1, piloted by Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, swooped down into the harbor at 6:11 p. m., Greenwich time (2:41 New York time), having made the flight in 6 hours and 54 minutes at an average speed of 65 nautical, or 74 land miles, an hour.

The NC-3, piloted by Commander John H. Tower, commander of the flight, arrived at 10:31 p. m., Greenwich time (6:31 New York time), having been compelled to put back to Halifax for propeller repairs after flying fifty miles from that harbor.

The flying time on the successful trip was 6 hours and 56 minutes, or two minutes more than that of the NC-1.

Final Success Predicted

Both planes appeared to be in the best of condition upon their arrival, and officers and crews expressed confidence that the two "hops" across the Atlantic to Lisbon, Portugal, would be made without difficulty.

Weather conditions permitting, it is expected that the flight to the Azores, a distance of 1,200 miles, will be attempted next week. The date originally fixed for the "big jump" from Newfoundland was May 12 to 14.

The NC-1 now is the only one of the three planes which has not met with "hard luck."

The NC-2, commanded by Lieutenant Commander A. C. Read, is at Chatham, Mass., awaiting favorable weather to resume its flight to Trepassey Bay, having been compelled to alight on the first leg of the trip because of engine trouble.

The trouble which sent Commander Tower's initial start, was the NC-3's second mishap of the day. While cruising about the Halifax harbor before "hopping off" for Trepassey, the NC-3 broke a propeller, which had to be replaced. The second propeller trouble came less than an hour after the start.

Strong Wind Combated

The NC-1 was sighted about fifteen minutes before she glided down into the harbor and a small seaplane brought her here for weather observation work went out to meet her. The small plane was compelled to alight outside the harbor, however, because of a strong wind which the NC-1 had combated all the way from St. Pierre.

The NC-3 came into the harbor from the east, flying low. After she had been moored the aviators boarded the mine layer Astorock, where a hot meal and comfortable sleeping quarters awaited them.

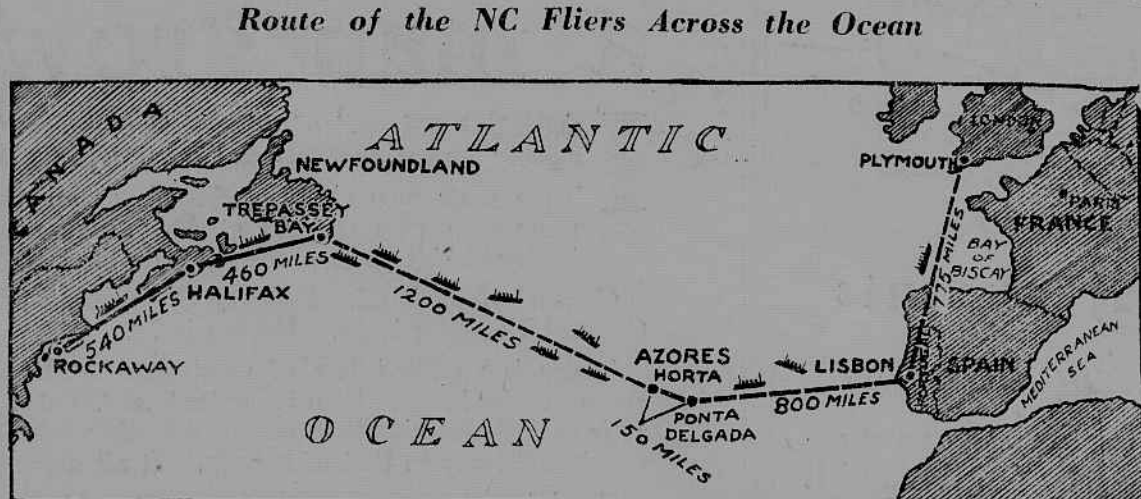
Halifax Weather Ideal for Start

NC-3 Compelled to Put Back to Repair Faulty Propeller; Tries Again

HALIFAX, N. S., May 10.—The "Nancies," as the American naval hydroplanes are popularly known, hopped off to-day on the second leg of their transoceanic flight. The weather was ideal for flying—fine and clear with a gentle northwest breeze. The airmen were on deck on the supply ship Baltimore more brightly and early, inspired by the success of Thursday's flight from Rockaway to make an even better showing on the journey across the gulf of St. Lawrence. The NC-1 was the first to take the air, rising like a giant sea bird into the sunlight over George's Island.

At 8:40 o'clock she was headed seaward. Seventeen minutes later the NC-3 followed her sister plane.

It was an auspicious start, and the sailors on the Baltimore waved their caps with a cheering farewell to their intrepid comrades, while the whistles



Route of the NC Fliers Across the Ocean

The two completed laps of the United States naval seaplane transatlantic flight, finished by two machines yesterday, are indicated by solid lines from Rockaway through Halifax to Trepassey. The dash line marks the route to be followed on the balance of the flight. American destroyers are stationed every fifty miles along the course.

25,000 March In Parade for Father Duffy

Pageant in Bronx Splashes Through Deluge and Hundreds of Thousands More Turn Out to Applaud

The entire municipal welcoming organization and 25,000 volunteer marchers, men, women and children, turned out in the rain yesterday in token of the honor and affection with which the city regards Father Francis P. Duffy, who was chaplain of the 165th Infantry.

Soldiers of the New York Guard, Red Cross nurses, Salvation Army workers, school children, religious, civic and social organizations of The Bronx, clergymen of all denominations and representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Knights of Columbus, marched up the Grand Concourse from 161st Street to Kingsbridge Road with the beloved Father Duffy leading the way in an automobile.

All along the boulevard stood sodden but patiently expectant throngs, and the automobile left a wave of cheers behind on either side. Borough, county, city, state and church dignitaries were in the reviewing stand, and there they were joined, as soon as he had traversed the route of the parade, by Father Duffy himself.

Business Suspended

The day was given over to welcoming home the chaplain whose brave and unselfish services on French firing lines have made his name known the country over. Business houses were closed, public and parochial schools emptied their classrooms into the streets and the steady downpour of rain was forgotten, except as a subject for jests.

Practically every religious organization in the borough, every political party and nearly every civic body was represented in the line of marchers. Never before had such a cosmopolitan gathering been brought together to do honor to a hero of The Bronx, or the entire city, for that matter.

A high wind was blowing and a steady downpour of rain cut the faces of those who braved it when, at exactly 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Grand Marshal Francis Martin, District Attorney of The Bronx, and his military staff moved up the Grand Concourse from 161st Street. The flags that had been placed upon specially erected poles at intervals of fifty feet all along the concourse, were whipped out straight and the water was wrung from them as the parade approached.

School Children Sing

Half a dozen military bands, an equal number of civilian bodies and the city police band attempted, by offering their best in this demonstration. Marchers waved rivulets of water from their faces as they answered the good-natured gibes of the more fortunate men and women who stood under the protection of umbrellas and newspapers.

"Where's Father Duffy?" "Are you hiding the parade from us?" were questions that followed the leaders of the parade up the concourse.

The question usually was answered by the wave of cheering that could be heard blocks away, preceding the automobile in which the smiling chaplain, service cap shedding streams of water into his eyes, rode with Borough President Henry Bruckner on his right and the Rev. F. J. Prunty on his left. In many cases the crowds were mysteriously invisible, until the cheering

came. The parade was headed by a band of 100 men, followed by a band of 100 women, and a band of 100 children. The parade was followed by a band of 100 men, followed by a band of 100 women, and a band of 100 children.

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54 Alien Enemies Buy Bonds; May Get Off List

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN C. ENO, of Brooklyn, yesterday examined 200 alien enemies who desire their names stricken from the list. Yesterday was the last day such application could be made. One of the conditions imposed was the buying of Victory bonds.

Mr. Eno recommended that fifty-four of the applicants have their names stricken off the list, as they had not only bought bonds of the new issue, but of previous issues. The Department of Justice is expected to approve the recommendations.

Real Remedy Is Provision of Machinery and Raw Materials so Nations May Help Themselves

LONDON, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—"There are no terms written in the treaty that can bring peace to Europe," said Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, to The Associated Press before sailing for New York to-day, after several weeks in England and on the Continent. "The real treaty of peace will be the plan whereby Europe will be able to get machinery, rolling stock and raw material and be placed in a position to help herself."

The outstanding feature of the situation is the paralysis of production. Much could be said of the financial position in which each of the nations finds itself, but I have come to see that there is something fundamental even in the solvency of nations. There is a direct train of events, which begins with the halt of industry, idle workmen, the cessation of production, want, social unrest, and then the danger of the final act of revolution.

"I doubt if America comprehends the extent of the paralysis of European industry. Of course, we expect idleness throughout the devastated districts—that is a comparatively small region—but there is partial idleness throughout the whole industrial area of Europe, in neutral as well as in belligerent countries."

"In England more than a million people are receiving regular grants from the government because of unemployment, and the number is expected to grow as the British army is further demobilized. This is costing the English government a million and a quarter a week. In Belgium 800,000 are receiving unemployment aid."

"The government of Holland is giving subsidized food to meet the conditions of unemployment. They are dealing with an army of unemployed. Great industries in Poland are prostrate. In Czechoslovakia the limits of disorganization have been reached. Even in a purely agricultural country like Rumania the farmers are without animals and there is not enough seed to plant the field; so that granary will have nothing to send to its hungry neighbors from this year's crops."

"Wherever there is war there is wholesale destruction of machinery. In the occupied regions of France and Belgium I have seen week after week of the battle lines ruthless destruction carried on solely to kill future commercial competition with German industries."

Understanding Is Announced

A. M. Banks and William Blackman, of the labor bureau of the railroad administration, arranged the conference, which was held in Mr. Cowie's offices in the Grand Central Terminal Building. After this meeting, Mr. Cowie, with the approval of Messrs. Banks and Blackman, issued this statement:

"In the prolonged discussion it developed that the action taken by the men had been the result of more or less misunderstanding in connection with the recent wage award. These matters were all cleared up at the conference and a thorough understanding reached as to the mode of procedure that was necessary relating to differences between the management and the men as to the intent or application of the provisions of the wage award."

Parcel Post Is Flooded

The effects of the strike on the Post-office Department are reflected in the increase of parcel post business over normal. On the day the strike was declared the Madison Square office handled 3,300 packages. Friday it handled 17,600 pieces. This condition, postoffice officials said yesterday, is typical of conditions all over the city.

Brockdorff Lost Control of Legs

PARIS, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's will was strong enough to enable him to deliver his speech on behalf of Germany to the Allies at the Versailles peace congress Wednesday, but he feared collapse if he stood.

His secretary, being asked by a member of the delegation what Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau thought of the count remaining seated, said:

"It was because he was master of his voice and not his legs."

No Treaty Can Pacify Europe, Says Vanderlip

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10,000,000 Take Bonds Of 5th Issue

Late Buyers Swamp Bookkeepers, and Final Figures Will Not Be Made Public Until May 20

New York District \$650,000,000 Over

Workers Keep Going Until Midnight; Statement From Secretary Glass

America responded to the fifth call for Liberty dollars in the same way it did to the first four—with a smashing oversubscription.

Nearly six months after the last shot in France was fired the people of the United States, as ready to support their government in peace as in war, went far beyond the financial goal—\$4,500,000,000—set by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, for the Victory Liberty Loan. The quickened influx of subscriptions from every community in the forty-eight states up to midnight Saturday left the official tabulators hopelessly behind the actual totals.

Although a final mathematical picture of the oversubscription of the last popular loan of the war period will not be ready until May 20, Secretary Glass at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon said:

"Official advices from the several districts indicate that without any doubt the Victory Liberty Loan is already largely oversubscribed, with every district making a determined effort to gather in every possible subscription before midnight."

Met Call for Fifth Time

"Thus, for the fifth time the country has met the call of the Treasury Department for the funds required, and the great Liberty Loan organization has once again proved its mettle."

In behalf of the Victory Liberty Loan Committee of the New York district, Benjamin Strong, chairman, last night said:

"The Second Federal Reserve District has exceeded its quota. To what extent there has been an oversubscription cannot at this time be ascertained, nor in fact until the final tabulation is made on May 20. There can be no doubt, however, that New York City and the remainder of the district have responded fully to the call of the government to finish the job of paying all the war bills—the cost of victory."

"At no time since the war began have the Liberty Loan workers been called upon to perform a more difficult task, and at no time have they done their work so thoroughly and so splendidly."

Worked Up to Midnight

Announcements from headquarters early in the evening that the loan had been greatly oversubscribed in no way deterred the private in the great sales army, who remained at their booths until the hour of 12 struck, urging every passerby to help America by lending to pay the money cost of victory and to aid themselves by buying gold notes that yield 4½ per cent interest.

Fifty million dollars was subscribed last night at a reception in Madison Square Garden to General Giuseppe Garibaldi, of the Italian army, grandson of the "Liberator."

Buyers of \$10,000 or less of Victory notes will receive the full amount ordered, but the subscriptions in excess of \$10,000 will be reduced by the Treasury as much as necessary to keep the allotment within \$4,500,000,000. The notes will be redeemed in three or four years.

Since the United States entered the war \$23,323,349,250 have been subscribed in the five Liberty loans in the United States, of which \$7,247,417,250 in the Second Federal Reserve District.

In the matter of distribution, which was the main objective of the Victory Liberty Loan, workers at headquarters, although lacking data, expressed confidence that the number of subscribers exceeded 10,000,000, and for the Second Federal Reserve District \$1,302,865,500, an increase for the day of \$98,450,250. The standing of the twelve Federal Reserve districts after the closing day.

The Official Statistics

Official statistics announced last night covered sales up to Friday night, and although giving no indication of the day's results, which appeared to be by far the largest of the campaign, they were regarded as indicative of the trend. The total for the nation on Friday was \$3,949,636,000, a gain for the day of \$534,760,000, and for the Second Federal Reserve District \$1,302,865,500, an increase for the day of \$98,450,250. The standing of the twelve Federal Reserve districts after the closing day.

Continued on page ten

World Emancipation To Be Gradual, Wilson Says

President, in Speech at Paris, Warns Against Hope for the Speedy Reformation of Society — "Cannot Reach Light Before Passing Through Twilight"

PARIS, May 10.—In a brief, epigrammatic speech at a dinner given last night by the International Law Society, of which Sir Thomas Barclay is president, President Wilson discussed the part world law is to play in the development of the new order of things.

President Wilson's address in full follows:

"Sir Thomas and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great pleasure to find myself in this distinguished company and in this companionship of letters. Sir Thomas has been peculiarly generous, as have the gentlemen at the other end of the table, in what he has said of me, but they have given me too high a rôle to play up to. It is particularly difficult to believe one's self to be what has been described in so small a company as this. When a great body of people is present one can assume a pose which is impossible when there is so small a number of critical eyes looking directly at you."

"And yet there was one part of Sir Thomas's generous interpretation which was true."

Says He Reflects Mind Of American Republic

"What I have tried to do and what I have said in speaking for America was to speak the mind of America, to speak the impulse and the principles of America. And the only proof I have of my success is that the spirit of America responded, responded without stint or limit, and proved that it was ready to do that thing which I was privileged to call upon it to do."

"And we have illustrated in this spirit of America something which perhaps may serve as a partial guide to the future."

"May I say that one of the things that has disturbed me in recent months is the unqualified hope that men have entertained everywhere of immediate emancipation from the things that have hampered them and oppressed them. You cannot in human experience rush into the light. You have to go through the twilight into the broadening day before the noon comes and the full sun is on the landscape; and we must see to it that those who hope are not disappointed by showing them the processes by which hope must be realized, processes of law, processes of slow disentanglement from the many things that have bound us in the past."

Change Must Be Gradual; Old Habits Hard to Doff

"You cannot throw off the habits of society immediately any more than you can throw off the habits of the individual immediately. They must be slowly got rid of, or, rather, they must be slowly altered. They must be slowly shaped to the new ends for which we would use them. That is the process of law if law is intelligently conceived."

"I thought it a privilege to come here to-night, because your studies were devoted to one of the things which will be of most consequence to men in the future, the intelligent development of international law. In one sense this great, unprecedented war was fought to give validity to international law, to prove that it has a reality which no nation could afford to disregard; that, while it did not have the ordinary sanctions, while there was no international authority as yet to enforce it, it nevertheless had something behind it which was greater than that, the moral rectitude of mankind."

"If we can now give to international law the kind of vitality which it can have only if it is a real expression of our moral judgment, we shall have completed in some sense the work which this war was intended to emphasize."

"International law has perhaps sometimes been a little too much thought out in the closet. International law has (may I say it without offense) been handled too exclusively by lawyers. Lawyers like definite lines. They like systematic arrangements. They are uneasy if they depart from what was done yesterday. They dread experiments. They like charted seas, and if they have no charts hardly venture to undertake the voyage."

"Now, we must venture upon uncharted seas to some extent in the future. In the new league of nations we are starting out on uncharted seas, and therefore we must have, I

Peace Terms Will Stand As Drafted

Germans Are Told How Government Can Join League; All Clauses To Be Enforced, Allies Say

Envoys Instructed By Ebert Cabinet

Proclamation Is Issued to Teuton People Urging They "Stand Firm"

LONDON, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Dutch government has decided to surrender the former German Emperor to the allied and associated powers, according to a dispatch from The Hague to "The National News."

PARIS, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Allies can admit of no discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted.

This is the reply to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, who submitted a note to Premier Clemenceau declaring that the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no people, and many of them incapable of accomplishment.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau also has been informed, in answer to his complaint that Germany was asked to sign the Allied plan for a league of nations, although not among the states invited to enter it, that the admission of additional member states has not been overlooked, but has been explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of Article I of the covenant.

Two letters were sent to the Allies, to which replies were made. The first letter reads as follows:

"The German peace delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned."

"They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this way to be rendered illusory."

Can't Endure Demands

"The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out."

"The German peace delegation will substantiate these statements in detail and transmit to the Allied and associated governments their observations and their material continuously. (Signed),

"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

To this letter the following reply was made to-day by the Allied and associated powers:

"The representatives of the Allied and associated powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries to the draft conditions of peace."

"In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit."

The second letter from the German representatives reads:

"The German peace delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of the league of nations by herewith transmitting a German programme which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the league of nations problem."

"The German peace delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the Allied and associated governments in detail. In the meantime it begs to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called upon to sign the statute of the league of nations as an inherent part of the treaty draft handed to us, and, on the other hand, is not mentioned among the states which

East Prussia Urged To Arm Against Terms

BERLIN, May 10.—A dispatch from Bromberg to the "Tagblatt" says that the population of East Prussia is "desperately embittered" and is determined to use all resources to prevent acceptance of the treaty.

Demands are being made by some that the population of the eastern provinces be armed.